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A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1909.

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymous, signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1909.

In the days before the Russo-Japan war, back to the time of the American annexation of Hawaii, much was said and written regarding Japan's need of an outlet for her surplus population. America and Australia were making an outcry against the immigration of the Asiatic races, and the idea was generally entertained that Japan would therefore be practically forced to secure the Hawaiian Islands as a dumping ground for her surplus population, and at the same time keep the door open also in Korea in view of future needs. Notwithstanding the fact that during the last twenty years the Japanese emigration movement has been growing annually, the population of Japan proper has risen in these two decades from forty millions to over fifty—an average of half a million per annum. The Colony of Formosa has now a Japanese population of about four millions, and large colonies of Japanese are established in Korea and Manchuria, in Hawaii, in the United States and elsewhere. As our readers will be aware, the immigration of Japanese into the United States has of late years been much restricted in accordance with an arrangement amicably made between the Governments of the two countries. The results of Japan's faithful observance of the agreement are beginning to make themselves felt in Japan. The scheme to send Japanese labourers to Mexico and South America has failed, so that, with the doors all down the

Pacific coast of the American Continent from Alaska to Peru practically closed against the immigration of Japanese labourers, her statesmen have been obliged to seek outlets elsewhere for the rapidly growing surplus population. It is reported to be the intention of the Government of Japan to direct the stream of emigration to Manchuria and Korea. The announcement will not surprise students of the immigration question, for most people must have foreseen that it would come to this in the end. The policy is one, however, which cannot but excite the distrust with which the general policy of the Japanese Government in these regions is already regarded by foreign public opinion. There are at the present time upwards of one hundred thousand Japanese in Korea; and since the war with Russia came to an end there has been a large immigration of Japanese into Manchuria, to the sword being followed, so to speak, by the ploughshare. While the stream flowed without special encouragement from the Government, the political significance of the movement scarcely suggested itself to the man-in-the-street, but when the Government appears as a driving force behind this immigration movement, the policy is one which is bound to excite the gravest suspicion from a political point of view, however plausible or sound may be the economic reasons which are pleaded. In an article recently contributed to a Paris review by M. Louis ARBER dealing with the emigration of Japanese into America, the writer adopts the view of the American ultra-patriot that there is behind the Japanese emigration movement not only the idea of amassing riches, but also the idea of "fulfilling a national mission."

"It is necessary," he says "that Japan should set foot wherever her power is one day to dominate, not only in Korea and Manchuria, but on all the coasts of the Pacific." We may dismiss from our minds the far-fetched notion that any idea is entertained by Japanese statesmen of dominating "all the coasts of the Pacific," but we must agree with the "Japan Chronicle" that the statement we have quoted assumes a certain degree of verisimilitude when it is applied to Count KOKURA's policy of encouraging emigration to Manchuria. "Here," says our Kobe contemporary, there is no inducement for Japanese labourers to swarm into the country. There is no work that cannot be done cheaper by the Chinese themselves. The economic conditions are absolutely unfavourable to the Japanese, and in order to be encouraged to proceed to Manchuria they must be subsidised in some form or other, either by grants or by high wages from the Japanese authorities. Hence the suspicion is bound to arise, however unjust it may be, that the motive underlying such an expensive policy on the part of the Japanese Government is first to Japanese and then to annex Manchuria. Our Kobe contemporary looks for the solution of the emigration problem in "the operation of natural laws, the working of which is only delayed by artificial attempts at a solution." The natural laws in this connection are declared to be, firstly, that increased strenuousness of life in Japan, owing to the sterner economic struggle, will infallibly be reflected in a decline in the birthrate, which will relieve the emigration problem; and, secondly, that artificial barriers and race distinctions will vanish as their maintenance becomes more and more expensive consequent upon the increased mingling of the various peoples. But these, we fear, are visions of a very distant future, and the present day problem can hardly be shelved to await the Millennium. If old outlets for her surplus population are closed against Japan, we must expect her to seek new ones whilst there is no sign of a decline in the birthrate to relieve the problem; and as regards the second argument, the "artificial barrier" which would prevent the peaceful conquest of Manchuria by Japanese emigrants, is one which the Powers interested in the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire are likely to do their best to maintain for many years to come, though, in truth, we cannot see that their efforts are likely to be of much avail.

We are asked to state that the Chief Justice does not retire after the Supreme Court vacation. He merely goes on holiday and hopes to return to the Colony about May next.

There was a quiet wedding at the Peak Church yesterday morning, when Dr. James H. Holmes, M.B., of H.M.S. Sandpiper, was married to Miss A. J. Poole, late of the Victoria Hospital.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has conferred upon Sir Robert Bredon, Acting Inspector-General of Customs, the Grand Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph, the most coveted Austro-Hungarian decoration.

M. Alexandre Laurence de Lalande, who has held consular appointments in Shanghai, Hongkong and Yokohama, has been appointed French Consul-General in London.

Three members of the British cruiser Bedford, who had been absent from the ship when the left Yokohama for San Francisco, have been arrested by the Kagucho Police.

At the Magistrate's yesterday Mr. Harry L. White, Nathan Road, Kowloon, charged his house cooie with stealing two long linen coats and one teapot and with leaving his service without giving due notice. On the first charge he was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and on the second he was fined \$10 or fourteen days' imprisonment.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on September 18 at Tientsin, the contracting parties being Mr. H. W. Fortescue, who for a considerable time occupied an important position in the local branch of the Chartered Bank, and Miss Alice Muriel St. Clare Hoops, daughter of the late Rev. G. W. Hoops, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Farmdale, Yorkshire.

An interesting case came before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday, when the Sanitary Department summoned a pork butcher for using a stall without permission. Defendant, however, stated that he had received permission to pull down the wall between the stall he rented and the one adjoining, and his Worship held that that being so there was no case against the defendant, who was discharged.

An exciting incident was witnessed prior to the departure of the *Paik Beau* on Tuesday night for Canton. A Chinese, carrying a basket of clothes for a passenger, fell overboard, and as the guard of the steamer made it impossible to see what was happening the worst was feared. However, the man appeared at the bow and was promptly rescued. He had clung to the basket, but the best part of its contents had disappeared and the passenger was left in a sorry plight.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred the Order of the Sacred Treasure upon the Rev. J. Bathelet, the veteran representative of the Church Missionary Society among the Aina, in Northern Japan. Mr. Bathelet, who is now at home on leave of absence, has received an intimation of his Imperial Majesty's decision in the following terms: "I have great pleasure in informing you that on the merits of your self-sacrificing labours among the Aina for the last 30 years and of your contributions to the knowledge of the Aina language and traditions, our Emperor has decreed you with the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure."

With reference to the recent death from plague of a Siamese Prince at Kobe, we learn that the unfortunate Prince, accompanied by nine other sons of influential Siamese, came to Japan in 1907 to prosecute his studies on mechanical engineering, and entered the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard as an ordinary workman. Upon receipt of the news of his demise the Siamese Minister in Tokyo at once left Shinjuku for Kobe. The funeral service was to be performed at the Shofuku-ji temple, Kobe, at which Governor Hattori of Kobe and other personages were to be present. The remains will subsequently be taken to Bangkok for interment. The deceased, who was the son of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was only nineteen years of age.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Kowloon Cricket Club was held yesterday at the pavilion—Mr. W. Stewart presiding over a good attendance.

The CHAIRMAN, in commenting upon the report and statement of accounts, said the committee were pleased to show such a satisfactory balance sheet, and hoped it would meet with the approval of members. There were certain items which needed explanation. Sundry debts were rather a large item but could be attributed to the closing of the books on 31st August which did not allow for that month's accounts to be included in the financial statement. The club had been successful in winning the first tennis in Hongkong and thanks were due to the Tennis League Committee for having carried through such a successful series of matches. Last year he anticipated that the club opened the season with good prospects but unfortunately after one or two league matches had been played the team went practically to pieces. Whether it was due to lack of practice or bad captaincy he could not say. The hockey section had been handicapped by having players who had not previously played but they hoped to do better this year. He regretted that the club was losing the services of Mr. Shroff as hon. treasurer who had discharged the duties of that office very conscientiously for three years.

A number of questions were asked and satisfactorily answered, and the report and balance sheet was passed.

Mr. H. N. Mody was re-elected president. The names of Messrs Stewart and D. Harvey were submitted for the vice-presidency but the former withdrew and Mr. Harvey was appointed. For the post of captain Mr. J. P. Robinson and Mr. W. F. Brower were nominated but the former was elected. The other office bearers were: Vice-captain, Mr. Brower; captain 2nd eleven, Captain Somerville; secretary, Mr. Tang Choo; treasurer, Mr. J. Maud; captain of the hockey team, Mr. C. W. Jeffries; committee—Messrs Goldsmith, D. J. McKenna, W. Stewart, D. Neilson, F. P. Shroff, Smith, W. Pelling, and W. Weaver.

It was decided on the proposition of Mr. Maud that the financial year close on July 31st, instead of August 31st, and it was agreed to vote the secretary an honorarium of \$300 for entertainment purposes.

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

RESIGNATION OF THE HUNGARIAN CABINET.

LONDON, September 29th.

Dr. Wekerle, President of the Hungarian Ministry and Minister of Finance, has announced in Parliament that the Cabinet has resigned owing to the disagreement of the parties supporting the Government, and that he had advised H. M. the King to summon M. Kossuth (now Minister of Commerce) to form a Cabinet. His Majesty had agreed to do so.

INDIAN MONSOON ENDED.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Indian monsoon has ended. The prospects are excellent everywhere. Heavy crops of cotton and food grains are assured.

PEARY v. COOK.

LONDON, September 29th.

The controversy between Commander Peary and Dr. Cook, regarding their respective claims to be the first to reach the North Pole, has been reopened by the publication in New York of a long indictment of Cook by Peary.

THE BRITISH CHINA SQUADRON.

LONDON, September 29th.

The new cruiser "Minotaur" will relieve the "King Alfred" on the China Station.

[H.M.S. Minotaur is a twin screw armoured cruiser of 14,600 tons and 14 p.m. 27,000 n.m. She was completed at Sheerness in May, 1908.]

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory of 10 a.m. yesterday:—"Cyclone or Typhoon E. of the northern Visayas or south eastern Luzon, direction unknown."

SHOOTING AFFAIR NEAR CANTON.

On Sunday last, a party of sportsmen from the Shamen went out shooting, about nine miles from Canton, in a country named Tailong, and it is reported that a farmer whilst at work in a field was accidentally shot by one of the foreigners. The man's hurt was at once attended to, and a dollar as a solatium settled the matter. But when the man went back to his village his friends rebuked him for accepting so small an amount as compensation, and they came in a body toward the shooting party. As is usual in such cases a mob assembled and adopted a menacing attitude, and had it not been for the intervention of railway police, the sportsmen might have stood in some peril. The Chinese authorities intervened, and the man was taken to Canton hospital, where he is doing very well. The wound, which is on the face, is not of a serious nature, and it is hoped the matter will be amicably settled to the satisfaction of all the parties.

DOVER'S MAMMOTH STATION.

The new Continental station which is being erected at Dover will be one of the most expensive in the world, though it is probable the cost will not reach the inflated estimate of £1,000,000. The land on which the station is being built had to be reclaimed from the sea at much expense by the Dover Harbour Board. The actual station will cost several hundred thousand pounds, and the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Co. claim that it will be the most up-to-date and Continental station, and that it will put an end to the inconveniences of home-coming and to the complaints of travellers landing at Dover. The work will be completed by April next.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The H.-A. Line steamer *Spesie* left Foochow on the 29th inst. a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Apex str. *Lightning* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 28th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Taming* left Manila on the 28th inst., and is due here on the 1st prox.

The J.-C.-J. str. *Tijuan* will leave Amoy for this port on the 4th prox., and may be expected here on or about the 6th prox.

The J.-C.-J. str. *Tijuan* left Amoy for this port on the 28th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 9th inst.

The C.R.B. str. *Empress* of Japan arrived Yokohama at 7 a.m. on the 29th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 4 p.m. on the 30th inst.

How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents, 453

THE BRANDY CASE.

THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

At the Magistrate's yesterday Mr. F. A. Haselard delivered his reserved decision in the case in which Mrs. Meyer, of the Colonial Hotel, Tai Sing, complainant, Queen's Road Central, and Chung Cheong, complainant, Arsenal Street, were charged with selling brandy not of the nature demanded, and also with selling adulterated brandy.

Mr. F. D. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, presented in all cases; Mr. John Hastings (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) defended Tai Sing and Chung Cheong; and Mr. P. Sydneyham-Dixon, of Mr. R. A. Harding's office, represented Mrs. Meyer.

His Worship said—The three defendants, Mrs. Meyer, proprietress of the Colonial Hotel, Tai Sing, complainant, and Chung Cheong, complainant, were summoned by Inspector Gourlay, inspector of police, each on the following two charges:—(A) That on the 7th July, 1909, they did sell to the prejudice of the purchaser as article of food for man, to wit, brandy which was not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by the purchaser, contrary to Ordinance 8 of 1896; section 6 (Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896); (B) That on the 7th July, 1909, they did sell adulterated liquor, to wit, brandy, and not of the quality demanded by the purchaser, contrary to Ordinance 8 of 1896, section 2 (Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1896).

Section 5 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896, is as follows:—Every person who sells, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser shall in every case, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

The definition of "adulterated liquor" under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1896, is as follows:—"Adulterated liquor" means any liquor mixed or coloured to the prejudice of the purchaser with any ingredient whatever or with water, either so as to increase its bulk and measure or so as injuriously to affect the quality of such liquor or to conceal its inferior quality, or any liquor which is not virtually of the nature and quality demanded by the purchaser, or of the liquor which it is labelled as being or purporting to be, whether such adulterated liquor is injurious to health or not. Spirits shall not be considered adulterated if mixed with water only so as not to reduce the strength more than twenty-five degrees below proof in the case of brandy, whisky, or rum, or more than thirty degrees below proof in the case of gin."

It was proved in evidence that Inspector Gourlay asked for and purchased a bottle of brandy at each of the establishments owned by the defendants. At each place he poured the contents of the bottle into three small bottles, and left one small bottle with each of the defendants, sent another to the Government Analyst, and kept the third bottle himself. At each place he asked for brandy, and said he was going to have it analysed by the Government Analyst. At none of the places did he offer to divide the article into three parts, but divided the said article without making the offer. At the establishment of the defendant, Sophia Meyer, the article was sold in the ordinary brandy bottle. The bottle had a gold capsule, and at the top of the bottle was a white label with the words "Old Brandy" printed in blue. Under this label was another label, crescent in shape, with a gilt edge, and three golden stars in the middle of the crescent. Under this was a large white label with a gilt edge. Across the middle of this label were the following words "Eau de vie—triple vie." Under this label was another small label, and the words "Eau de vie. Fine old brandy." A dollar was paid for this bottle of brandy. At the Tai Sing shop the article was also in an ordinary brandy bottle. This bottle also had a gold capsule. A short distance from the top of the bottle was a label, crescent in shape, and in the middle of this label were three golden stars. Under this label was a large white label with the words "Extra-superior old brandy." Fifty cents was paid for this bottle of brandy.

At the Chung Cheong complainant's shop, the article was also in the ordinary brandy bottle. On this bottle there was also the crescent label and the three golden stars. There was also a large label with the words "Fine old Cognac." Sixty-five cents was paid for this bottle of brandy.

I will first proceed to deal with the three preliminary points raised by Mr. Hastings, the solicitor for two of the defendants. The first point was that Inspector Gourlay, when he purchased the article, having regard to the small price paid, must have known that he was not getting a genuine article, and therefore he was not "prejudiced" within the meaning of section 6 of the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896. It was suggested by Mr. Hastings that Inspector Gourlay deliberately chose cheap brandy. With respect to this question, I must mention the case of Hoyle v. Hitchman, L.R. 4, Q.B.D., page 235. The facts of this case are as follows:—

An information had been preferred against the respondent for an offence under the 6th section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, by the appellant, an inspector of nuisances for the district of St. Giles, who had been duly authorised to act in the execution of the Act. The appellant had gone to the respondent's shop and asked for half a pint of milk, for which he paid 1s.3d., out of money provided for the purpose by the local authority, for which he had to account. On being served, he informed the shopman that he was an inspector of nuisances, and had purchased the milk for

analysis. The various provisions of the Act with regard to the mode of procedure in such cases having been previously complied with, the milk supplied was analysed by the public analyst. It was found to contain 24 per cent of water added to the milk after it had come from the cow.

The appellant, in cross-examination, stated that he was not prejudiced, nor was any injury done to him personally, and it was thereupon submitted that there was no offence because the milk was not sold to the prejudice of the purchaser. The magistrate found that the appellant demanded milk, that the article sold was not of the nature, substance, and quality of milk, and that the appellant had no knowledge or notice that the milk the respondent sold was adulterated. He also stated that if the purchaser had been one of the respondent's ordinary customers the offence mentioned in the Act would, in his judgment, have been committed. But he declined to convict, on the ground that the sale was not "to the prejudice of the purchaser" within the meaning of the 6th section of the Act. The question for the opinion of the Court was whether he was right in so declining to convict, and if not the case was to be remitted to him to deal with in accordance with the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Justice Mellor, who was one of the Judges of the Court, delivered the following judgment:—"This is an appeal from the decision of the chief magistrate at Bow Street, and the question raised is whether an offence had been committed within the provisions of the 6th section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The magistrate dismissed the summons on the ground that there was no prejudice to the purchaser. This gives rise to the question whether the prejudice contemplated by the statute must be a pecuniary prejudice. Such a reading would almost nullify the beneficial effort of the statute, for it would very much diminish the possibility of bringing home offences against the Act to those who are guilty of them. This to my mind affords a strong argument against such a contention. So far as authority is concerned, I do not think that there is any distinct authority on the point to be found in any case that has been decided in the English Courts. The cases to which we have been referred in these Courts are two in number. One is the case of Sandys v. Markham, which came before my Brother Lush and myself. The Court remitted the case to the magistrate and it can hardly be treated as a decision. But undoubtedly during the argument my Brother Lush expressed an opinion that if the article, the value of which had been diminished by adulteration, were sold, prejudice was to be presumed. To that view I must have assented, because otherwise it would have been useless to have sent the case back to the magistrate, as the objection that the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser would have been fatal if it could have been sustained."

Hoyle v. Hitchman was decided on March 28th, 1879. On July 20th, 1879, the statute 42 and 43 Victoria, C.30, was passed. It is cited as the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879." The preamble to this Act is as follows:—"Whereas conflicting decisions have been given in England and Scotland in regard to the meaning and effect of sections of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, in this Act referred to as the principal Act, it is expedient in this respect and otherwise to amend the said Act." Section 2 of the Amending Act is exactly the same, word for word, as section 7 of our Ordinance. Section 7 is as follows:—

"In any prosecution under the provisions of this Ordinance for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, it shall be no defence to any such prosecution to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by such sale. Neither shall it be a good defence to prove that the article of food or drug in question, though defective in nature, or in substance, or in quality, was not defective in all these respects."

I am of opinion, having regard to section 7 of our Ordinance, that if the article is bought by a police officer solely for the purpose of analysis, such analysis to be made by the Government Analyst, the question whether it is to the prejudice of such purchaser is not in issue. Inspector Gourlay purchased the brandy in these cases for the sole purpose of having it analysed by the Government Analyst. Mr. Hastings then submitted on behalf of Tai Sing that he should be discharged from the prosecution because he had brought himself under section 22 of this Ordinance. The section is as follows:—

"If the defendant in any prosecution under this Ordinance proves, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate or Court, that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the prosecutor, and with a written warranty to that effect, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution."

The following contract in support was put in:—"Hongkong, 9th April, 1909. Sold to Tai Sing by the China Export, Import and Bank Company, Hongkong, the following goods: 11 Cases 12/1 Dragon Brandy, \$4.50 each."

I will first deal with the two cases cited by Mr. Hastings. In Laidlaw v. Wilson, 1894, 1 Q.B.D. 74, it was decided that it was not necessary to use the word "warranty." The words "pure and," however, appeared in the contract. In Elliot v. Fitcher, 1901, 2 K.B. 817, it was decided that it was not necessary to prove a specific warranty with each delivery. The written warranty was as follows: "We hereby warrant that each and every supply of milk sent by us to you shall be new milk, unadulterated, and without its cream." The case of Rook v. Hopley, 3 Ex.D. 211, was cited by the Crown Solicitor. The

contract in that case was as follows:—"Bought by Mr. J. Hopley, Manchester, of William Walker, Chios factor and provision merchant, four tins lard." The decision of Kelly C. B. in this case was as follows:—

"I am of opinion that the appellant is entitled to the judgment of the Court. I regret to have to come to that decision, because it is impossible not to see that this is a hard case, but with that we have nothing to do here. The facts of the case are very simple. The appellant purchased this article, which he caused to be subjected to analysis. It turned out to be (though in one sense it may be called lard) of the quality and nature described by the analyst as 'adulterated lard,' containing 15 per cent. of the foreign ingredient water. The main defence is that the respondent is protected under the 25th section, because he sold the article just as he received it, having himself bought it with an invoice which it is contended amounts to a written warranty within the statute. A number of authorities were referred to on the question whether a description in an invoice amounts to a warranty, but I do not propose to go into those cases. Nor do I say what my decision on those cases would be if they came before me in a court of appeal. The decision in *Jedding v. Kingsford* is applicable to this case, and in view of that decision I cannot hold that this invoice contains anything more than a description, which cannot be deemed to be a warranty. But then it is further argued for the respondent that the article sold to the appellant was that which he demanded. In one sense it might be called 'lard,' but looking at the analysis, the finding of the magistrate, and the other facts in the case, I am unable to say that the appellant was supplied with the article for which he asked. I think the decision of the magistrate was wrong, and the case must be remitted with our opinion."

The contract put in this present case does not contain any warranty suggesting that the article was pure and unadulterated. It is nothing more in my opinion than a mere description of the article.

The next point raised by Mr. Hastings was as to the construction to be placed on Section 13 of the Ordinance. Section 13 is as follows:—"Any person purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same for analysis shall, after the purchase has been completed, forthwith notify to the seller or his agent selling the article his intention to have the same analysed by the Government Analyst or by some other analyst appointed by the Governor for the purpose of this Ordinance, and shall offer to divide the article into three parts to be then and there separated, and each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit, and shall, if required to do so, proceed accordingly, and shall deliver one of such parts to the seller or his agent. He shall retain one of the said parts for future comparison, and shall himself submit the third part, if he deems it right to have the article analysed, to the analyst."

Inspector Gouley stated in evidence that he divided the article into three parts without first offering to divide it. The question for my decision is whether the "offer to divide" is a condition precedent to a prosecution under the Ordinance. I am of opinion it is not. As the Crown Solicitor put it, Inspector Gouley's act was merely an act of supererogation. The seller was not prejudiced in the least. A summing that the seller had refused the offer, the practice under Section 14 would have then been followed. This places the seller in a less favourable position, because he would then not be able to have any part of the article sold analysed.

Mr. Hastings referred to the case of *Barnes v. Chipp*, 1878, 3 Ex. D. 176. That case was decided on quite a different point. The constable who purchased the article told the person who sold it that the said article was being purchased for the purpose of analysis, but did not add the words "by the Public Analyst." It was held that the notification that it was going to be analysed "by the Public Analyst" was a condition precedent to a prosecution under this Act.

The next question I have to decide is whether the purchaser received the article demanded by him, namely, brandy. This involves an answer to the question—What is brandy? Brandy is a spirit derived from the juice of the grape or from wine. An analyst's opinion as to whether an article is or is not brandy is based on the fact whether the sample contains a sufficient quantity of ethers. In the manufacture of brandy water is always added to it in a greater or less quantity. This is known by the expression "breaking down." Water due to its alkalinity has undoubtedly the effect of reducing such ether value. The result of analysis as to the ether value of a brandy is given in so many grammes of ethers per 100 litres of absolute alcohol present. Mr. Browne, Government Analyst, who was called as a witness for the prosecution, is of opinion that genuine brandy does not contain less than 80 grammes of ethers. The result of his analysis in the present three cases is as follows: Mrs. Meyer's brandy 21.16 grammes of ethers, Tai Sing's brandy 12.62 grammes, and Chung Cheong's brandy 46.48 grammes.

The question as to the amount of influence which water exercises in reducing the ether value of brandy is a matter of great controversy amongst analysts. Mr. Browne was of opinion that the alkali in water did not have a very serious effect on the ethers. He gave the result of certain experiments carried out by him. These experiments were made with two kinds of water, namely, Potoklum water, and well water in which was added twice as much alkali as there is in Potoklum water. It was suggested by the defence that this was not a fair test owing to the slight alkalinity of the water used. The amount of alkaline in Potoklum water being only a grain in a gallon. On this question the defence called Mr. Spurge, the analyst in A. S. Watson and Co. He did not analyse the brandies, the subject matter of the charge, but he analysed a sample

of Watson's A brandy. He stated that it was a cheap brandy, but was guaranteed as the produce of the grape. He distilled two-thirds of the quantity taken and the product of the distillation would contain all the ether and the alcohol. He divided the distillate into two equal parts. One he "broke down" with distilled water, and the other with alkaline water. This alkaline water contained 20 grains of carbonate of lime per gallon, which is the normal Kent water. In the distilled water sample he found 91.50 grammes of ether, and in the Kent water sample 65.68 grammes. My attention was called to a paper by Schidrowitz and Kay on some conditions affecting the ether value of brandy which was read before a meeting of the Society of Public Analysts held on the 1st March, 1905 (see page 142 of Vol. 30 of *The Analyst*). I quote two extracts from the said paper:

"Some little while ago we analysed a brandy which showed an ether value of 98.3, the alcoholic strength of the sample was 54.2. This sample, we were informed, was unadulterated, and had been drawn direct from bond. At the same time we examined a sample which was stated to be the same brandy from duty-paid stock, and reduced in strength to 44.5. To our surprise, the ether value of the latter was found to be only 66.5. At first we were inclined to doubt whether the two samples actually represented the same brandy, originally, but our subsequent investigations led us to say that we believe this to have really been the case. We were further informed that the spirit had been 'broken down' with New River main water, the object of using this instead of distilled water being, according to our informants, to avoid the slightly marked taste that distilled water occasionally imparts to brandy."

With regard to the influence of the nature of the water used for reducing, we were able to obtain direct evidence that the ether value is seriously affected thereby. The results of the experiments were as follows:—

Number of Sample	Water Used for Dilution	Ether Value	Value of Original	Time in Days
1	New River	66.9	78.2	7
2	New River	67.0	78.2	7
3	New River	74.4	100.6	12
4	3 distilled	96.4	100.6	22
5	New River	55.2	69.3	2
6	5 distilled	62.7	69.3	2
7	New River	51.7	57.3	4
8	5 distilled	57.3	57.3	4

N.B.—The time refers to the number of days the mixtures of brandy and water were allowed to stand before being analysed.

From the above it will be seen that distilled water exercises very little, if any, influence on the ether value, but that an undistilled water (of otherwise excellent quality) may cause a falling off of nearly 15 per cent., if not more.

The solicitors for the defendants referred me to Squire's Companion to *British Pharmacopoeia*. On page 1151 there is the following sentence:—"In the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to tell from an analytical point of view the origin of the spirit in brandy." Mr. Browne was asked in cross-examination whether he agreed with the above statement. He stated in reply that he agreed with the statement modified thus: "You cannot tell the source of spirit in brandy." Mr. Browne also stated that Squire's Companion was only an authority on pharmaceutical matters. Mr. Spurge referred to an analysis of brandy made from wine given in *Blyth's Food*, page 386, which he stated is almost a standard work. The amount given is 41.8 grammes per 100 litres. This reference in my opinion is not a satisfactory one.

By the prosecution I was referred to Vasey's *Analysis of Potable Spirits*. On page 15 the author gives the following excellent description of the chemical characteristics of potato spirits:—"The patent or fractionating still is practically the key to the situation as regards the analysis of potato spirits. As is well known to chemists and distillers, this ingenious apparatus produces a very strong and practically featureless, because pure, spirit. It separates certain by-products of fermentation during the distillation process, with the result that when the spirit is highly rectified it is very pure and free from characteristic odour and flavour. The simplest form of still, or the pot-still, which is used in the production of brandy, whisky, and rum, yields, on the other hand, a more or less impure spirit, owing partly to the formation of secondary products of fermentation, and partly because of bodies formed during distillation, which, coming over with the spirit, impart to it a flavour and odour characteristic of the material used in the fermentation."

"It is only in the pot-still spirit that these products occur to any extent; they are nearly, if not entirely, eliminated in patent spirit, according to the degree of rectification. It is thus necessary that pot-still spirit should be matured by age, while with patent spirit no such maturing process is called for, unless, owing to partial rectification, there is a small percentage of by-products present. The use of patent spirit, therefore, obviates to a large extent the expense of storage, which is necessary for maturing the raw spirit of the pot-still to render it not only drinkable, but palatable and of agreeable flavour. Flavour is essential to potable spirits, and patent spirit, on account of its tastelessness, must be flavoured, which is generally accomplished by adding a small proportion of old, well-matured pot-still spirit to it. Foreign flavoured can also, doubtless be used, and there is much brandy on the market which is absolutely destitute of grape spirit, just as there is much whisky that is absolutely destitute of malt spirit."

My attention has been called to the case of *Wilson and Another v. Wilson*, 68 J. P. 175, in which the Court of Justiciary held that where there is no statutory standard for the

genuineness of an article, e.g., brandy, the Court must fix a standard based upon the evidence before it. The Crown Solicitor referred me to the following list of tables set out in Vasey's handbook:

Table IX.—Types of Brandy.			
Description of Spirit.	Ethers	Observer	Remarks.
Brandy	1811	191.29	
Grande champagne	1875	144.64	The Lancet Commission.
Petite champagne	1893	162.56	
Brandy	1895	124.72	
Bols, 1895	113.35		
Three star	110.00		
Two star	103.43		
One star	97.13		
Very old liquor	132.23		
1817	128.70	M. Lussan	From the Bols district.
1860	133.30	Girard and Cuniasse	
1875	143.30	Do	
1895	101.30	Do	From Gironde district.
Champagne, 1852	169.70	M. Lussan	Cognac brandy.

Table XI.—Type of Blended Spirits.			
Description of Spirit.	Ethers	Observer	Remarks.
Public-house brandy	32.35	The Lancet Commission	Flavoured grain spirit.
Brandy	71.69	Commission on Brandy, November 29, 1903.	Grain spirit mixed with rum.
Railway Restaurant	50.17	Girard and Cuniasse	Brandy blended with plain spirit.
Brandy, one star	36.50	Do	Do
Brandy, two star	38.90	Do	Do
Fine Champagne	74.80	Do	Do
Brandy	26.25	Dr. Clark & Wilson	50 per cent. foreign spirit.
"	21.56	Do	55 "
"	43.12	Do	55 "
"	15.48	Do	62 "
"	47.17	Do	37 "
"	56.17	Do	28 "
"	44.80	Do	43 "
"	61.65	Do	20 "

I now come to the very difficult problem with respect to fixing a standard for brandy. With respect to table 9, referred to above, nearly all the brandies mentioned there are very high class brandies, and there is no statement as to the nature of the water used in "breaking down" the said brandies. With respect to the experiment made by Mr. Spurge in using Kent water for "breaking down," I am of opinion that this was a true test, because, before convicting a person of an offence under the Ordinance, one ought to take into consideration the possibility of the spirit having been "broken down" with a water leaving an excessive alkalinity.

Having regard to the evidence before the Court, I am of opinion that I ought not to fix a higher standard than sixty grammes. The brandies, the subject matter of these three charges, are all very much below the standard which I have fixed.

I therefore convict the three defendants under the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1895. Each defendant will pay a fine of \$50.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of members of the Amateur Athletic Association was held at Dr. Forsyth's office, Alexandra Buildings, last evening, the Doctor presiding over a fair attendance of members.

The Secretary, Mr. H. L. O. Garrett, read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said he would first congratulate the Association on having financially a successful year. They had practically begun with nothing, had paid a track coach all the year, got hurdles, etc., and in addition had a credit balance of £47.50. The meeting last year was successful in a way, but it had been poor in the matter of entries. This season he hoped the meeting would be held later in the year, and that it would be numerically stronger. He did not think it necessary to refer to the *pro tem* champions, but he understood that they would have to look to their laurels this year, as there would be new arrivals on the track. Competition, however, was the best thing they could have in sport. The cross-country runs had been extremely disappointing from every body's point of view, and especially from his own. Besides being Chairman of Committee and coach, he had had to lay out the track, and show every competitor the way. He thought that instead of having monthly meetings this season they should have a long-distance run of eight, ten or eighteen miles. There would then be no misunderstanding about the road, because the man who got to the place first would win, and it would be his own lookout whether he chose to go by road or over hills. A man could train for such a meeting and be done with it, instead of having to keep in form for monthly events. The speaker concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Dr. F. H. Kew seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Dr. C. Forsyth; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. R. Sutherland; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. L. O. Garrett; Committee, Messrs. F. Lamour, J. H. Mead, E. G. Carroll, A. S. Kempt, Mr. Mead (Rat), Dr. F. H. Kew and Rev. Mansfield (Navy).

It was decided to raise the subscription to \$2 to hold a sports meeting on December 13th, and to hold a long-distance race from Aberdeen Dock to the Cricket Ground on January 22nd. This was all the business.

HONG AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, September 28th.

EXPECTED ROYAL TOUR IN THE EAST.

Hongkong may expect a Royal visit during 1911, as I understand that arrangements for the tour of the Empire, which Prince Edward of Wales and his brother Prince Albert are to make that year are already being discussed, and there is a suggestion that China and Japan should be included in the itinerary. It has been decided that the young Princes shall follow the example of their father and of the late Duke of Clarence, and make their tour in a cruiser, probably one of the Indomitable type. The Empire has largely increased in size since the Prince of Wales made his famous tour in the *Bacchante* with his brother, and the two young Princes are likely to take more time to visit the different colonies, though the time spent at sea will be much shorter, owing to the greatly improved steaming power of modern warships. It is probable that Canada will be visited first. Fully twelve months will be spent on this tour, and the young Princes will be accompanied by a large suite.

LORD KITCHENER.

By the time you receive this letter Lord Kitchener will probably have paid a visit to Hongkong in the course of his journey to Japan. I learn on high authority that in anticipation of his tour through Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, the Government have forwarded to his Lordship a copy of the whole of the Minutes of the recent Imperial Defence Conference, together with special reports prepared from both the military and naval points of view, in order that he may be the better informed when he comes to consult with the several Governments on the defence of the Colonies. There have also been sent to Lord Kitchener the details of various proposals which have been made for strengthening the defences of Malta and generally extending and improving the scope of the Mediterranean command, of which he is to take charge on his return home.

THE HUDSON RIVER FESTIVITIES.

Admiral Seymour, whom the King has chosen to represent this country in the forthcoming festivities on the Hudson River, will be well remembered on the China Station. He entered the Navy in 1852 as a boy of 12 and was present at the bombardment of Sebastopol. Between 1857 and 1862 he took part in the numerous operations of the China War. Ten years later he was wounded in an expedition on the West Coast of Africa, and in 1882 he commanded a ship in the Egyptian War. After a period of service as A.D.C. to the Queen, and as second in command of the Channel Fleet, he went out to China again in 1898 and commanded the allies in the operations against the Boxers. His promotion to an Admiral of the Fleet came in 1905.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR SIAM.

It is highly probable that, by arrangement with the Indian authorities, the Siamese Government may engage a number of British officials for a period of three years, dating from January 1st, for the purpose of superintending the general development of the Northern areas of Siam. These areas resemble in most respects the Burmese interior, and as the latter is proving increasingly productive in cotton, jute and tobacco, it is thought that they may be similarly treated with particular regard to irrigation, on which the Siamese Government would be prepared to expend over two millions sterling.

THE POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

It is perhaps not inappropriate that our cold and endless summer should have seen the return of Lieutenant Shackleton's ship the *Nimrod* from the Antarctic and the reported discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook, an American-German who changed his ancestral name of Kild to Cook, and also by Commander Peary. It would hardly have been out of place to have conducted a polar expedition in England last during the last few chilly days. The humourist, in fact, says we are approaching the glacial period again, while if Dr. Cook travelled to the North Pole so comfortably and so quickly as he says he did, then probably the Arctic regions are becoming slightly tropical. The famous *Nimrod* is now lying in the East India Dock, but in a few days, time she is to be turned up the Thames and lie off the Temple Pier. In company with the numerous big cargo steamers in the dock, the *Nimrod* looks a fine vessel. As a matter of fact she is only about 227 tons. Her decks are littered with evidences of the expedition in the shape of packing cases of all shapes and sizes. Very shortly a hut is to be built on deck in order to give demonstrations of life in the Antarctic.

CHINESE PORK.

The butchers here take it for granted that the trade in Chinese pork is now fairly established. A well-known butcher at Smithfield told me that the Chinese pork is now being sold in the usual way and to the usual purchasers of pork. I expect in the course of the last few days many Londoners have unwittingly dined off Chinese pig. While its quality has been the subject of so much criticism, it would doubtless come as a shock to the City men to know that it is being so generally sold. Those who are qualified to express an opinion say that it is impossible to detect any difference between the flavour or appearance of English and Chinese pork after cooking. Of course the English farmer is not at all satisfied. For years the breeding of pigs for the home market has been on the down grade, and now the Home farmer will have to meet this extra competition. The breeding of pigs in England is not a very profitable undertaking, and very large importations of cheap foreign-bred animals must complicate the situation.

Further questions have been asked in the House. Mr. John Burns told one member that the time had not arrived when a general report could be made. "Take all other pork, it would be sold as pork. If it was good, it would go into consumption; if bad, it would be condemned. Meanwhile an army of officials are examining the pork, and, in parliamentary language, 'are giving special attention to the matter.'"

CHANGING CHINA.

The London Times continues to print a series of articles, entitled "The Far East Revisited." On Monday the writer dealt with "China: The stirring of the water." He refers to the outward manifestation of the remarkable change that has taken place since 1900 in the attitude of the Chinese mind towards Western methods and intercourse. None holds out, however, such promise of permanency as the marvellous development within the last few years of public education on Western lines. The reform movements have been helped forward by the growth of a more tolerant and appreciative spirit towards both the science and the religion of the West. The writer specially refers to the generous spirit displayed at the great missionary conference in Shanghai, where points of sectarian difference were reduced to a minimum in order to make room for co-operation on the broadest possible basis, with the result that missionary effort had been raised to a higher plane. He holds that Christianity continues to spread chiefly among the lower classes with increasing rapidity.

CURIO-HUNTING.

Curio hunting has become quite fashionable in England, and it would be difficult to say exactly how many curio shops there are in London alone. The craze is for things old and sometimes ugly, but so long as the collector has an article which other people have not he is quite content. A gentleman writes to a daily paper this week to record how he actually picked up three real old Chinese bronzes, small but beautifully worked, in a Dover shop for 2/8; and he was unduly proud of his purchases. The Dover shops are evidently a long way behind London in their charges, for a few days ago I was strolling along Wardour Street, looking at the antique shops that abound there. I saw one Chinese shop, small and insignificant, which would have fetched a few cents in Hongkong. It occupied, however, an important position and was labelled, "Rare Chinese Idols, used for keeping out devils," and the price was only 50/-.

THE NEW DREADNOUGHTS.

England is progressing with her Dreadnoughts and it is interesting to learn that Japan is the only Power outside this country which possesses a Dreadnought ready for service. Even the *Satsuma*, as the Japanese Dreadnought is named, is having her armament altered, and this operation will take some time to complete. Five weeks hence the *Mykono*, our eighth Dreadnought, will be launched at Portsmouth, and then the first complete squadron of the new type will be afloat. Add to this the eight of the present year's programme and we shall have in two and half years from now a home fleet of sixteen battleships, all Dreadnoughts. From warships to the Navy League is not a long way, and, no doubt, many in Hongkong will learn with interest of the difficulty which besets the Navy League. Of recent years the League has been conducted as a limited company, and it had been intended to reconstruct the concern on its original lines. However, a number of members who disagree with this course have obtained an injunction in the Courts preventing the League from coming to any immediate decision. In the meantime the business of the League has come more or less to a standstill.

"PUBLIC OPINION" AT ADEN.

The old saying that even a worm will turn has been exemplified at Aden, which one would have thought the last place in the world to have possessed a "public opinion," and yet the inhabitants of that barren and desolate place have actually bestirred themselves sufficiently to protest to the Governor of Bombay against a proposed levy by the Military Resident of Aden of new taxes. I expect that atrocious ruler was rather grimly displeased at their audacity. The objection is truly Oriental. The chief object of the proposed impost is to be the provision of a system of water supply and sanitation, and the petitioners allege that this is unnecessary and altogether unsuitable. They state that the general health of Aden is good, and allege that drainage and water works wherever introduced in India have tended to increase mortality! Apparently they wish to go on for more countless years on the same old lines, and their plea is that a committee should be formed to consider the best method of equitable taxation for Aden.

"LOST IN THE POST."

How many picture postcards from the Far East never reach their destination in England? Probably there is no accurate answer, but undoubtedly very many picture postcards sent from Hongkong have annually, from some reason or another, to be consigned to the flames. Every year there are burnt at the G.P.O., London, three million and a half undelivered postcards. Many are dispatched to people staying away from home, and arrive after they have gone away, leaving no address. But the carelessly-written address is in the bulk of the cases the most likely explanation of non-delivery. The G. P. O. in the circumstances have no means of retracing the cards to the senders, and as the dead letter office is not of indefinite dimensions there is no alternative but a speedy removal of the cards to the official rubbish heap.

THE TRADE OF PORT SAID.

The predominant position of Great Britain in the trade of Port Said is pointed out in a report just issued by our Consul there. The total commerce of the port in 1908 was £3,177,000.

SORE HANDS KEPT MAN IDLE A YEAR

Skin Came Off from Finger Ends to Elbows—Treated for Months by Skin Specialists Who Could Do Nothing for this Distressing Case.

FOUND PERFECT CURE AT LAST IN CUTICURA

"I had blood poison in both my hands. My doctor got the blood poison out all right but, with the treatment he gave me, all the skin came off my hands from my finger ends up to my elbows. They were raw as beef. I was unable to do any work for about two years owing to this accident. The doctor kept me under his care all these months, but he was no use, nothing doing in his power and it was not much better in the end. So at last I was told that I could do no more for me and I felt down-hearted as I thought I was not going to get better. The doctor advised me to go to a skin specialist, but I did not. When he looked at my hands he said it was a very bad case. I was under his care for a few months, but he was no use, nothing doing in his power and it was not much better in the end. So at last I was told that I could do no more for me and I felt down-hearted as I thought I was not going to get better. The doctor advised me to go to a skin specialist, but I did not. 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So at last I was told that I could do no more for me and I felt down-hearted as I thought I was not going to get better. The doctor advised

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 6th Ed-Liebo's.

P.O. Box 33, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
7 per cent. SILVER LOAN OF 1886, E.
46th HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST due and DRAWN BONDS of this Loan will be Payable at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 30th Sept., 1909.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersecretary.
FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Agents issuing the Loan,
J. B. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1909. [1257]

FOR SHANGHAI

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"HIMALAYA,"
Capt. L. E. S. Spicer, R.N., will leave for the above Port TO-DAY, the 30th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1909. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, MOJI AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SABSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1909. [1256]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "China."
From Australia, ex s.s. "Marmora."
From Calcutta, ex s.s. "Nubia."
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. "I. S. N. and P. S. N. Co.'s Steamship."

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 6th Oct., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival hereafter which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1909. [1]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INTENDING applicants for Membership to St. Andrew's Society are invited to forward their Names to the Undersecretary for Submission to the General Committee. The entrance fee is \$5, and the Annual Subscription \$2.00. Any respectable Scotsman is eligible for Membership.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]

NOTICE

MAN SHING CHONG, of No. 35, Lyndhurst Terrace, Dealers in Foreign Goods and Furniture, hereby beg to notify the public that all Deposits, Loans, Guarantees, Orders, Intents and Other Business Transactions must be signed by LAU HOK CHONG and chopped with the chop of MAN SHING CHONG before they can be recognized as genuine, otherwise, whosoever conducting any of the above transactions must be held personally responsible and it will not concern this Shop. This Special Notice is made with a view to avoiding future misunderstandings.

Dated the 4th day of the 8th Moon of the 1st year of Sun Teng. [1240]

FOR SALE

DERRINGTON, Peak-Road No. 8.
For Particulars apply to—
C. SCHROTER,
King's Buildings, 11th Fl.,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1140]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

A COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM on Upper Level, Verandah and Bathroom, is offered with Board to a permanent Resident.
Address—
"GOOD VIEW,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [50]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE

THE SIXTEENTH DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue \$100.00 each) was held in the Hongkong Club House on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1909, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption—

3	426	875	1186	1676
42	456	941	1245	1719
71	501	962	1277	1728
76	524	963	1420	1744
113	526	976	1445	1753
129	545	995	1468	1780
157	576	1024	1477	1804
186	580	1033	1509	1812
257	601	1049	1513	1853
272	740	1052	1520	1898
341	803	1057	1524	1908
354	832	1068	1590	1950
376	836	1120	1596	1996

and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 30th Sept., 1909, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1219]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB

THE 23rd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held TO-DAY (THURSDAY), Sept. 30th, 1909, at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., at 5.30 p.m.

Business. To receive report of Committee for Season 1908-1909, elect Officers for Coming Season, and transact General Business.
HERBERT L. O. GARRETT,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [1229]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1909, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1214]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, at 12.15 p.m., at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, a Notice regarding which is being sent to each Member.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1215]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SS&G at 55, 57 and 57.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [623]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING

POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

JUST LANDED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES.

A. TACK & CO.

PHOTO-SUPPLIES.

25, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1909. [37]

ASAHI

BEER

SAPPORO

BEER

TO BE OBTAINED

FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

SOLE AGENTS:

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

A COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM on Upper Level, Verandah and Bathroom, is offered with Board to a permanent Resident.
Address—
"GOOD VIEW,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [50]

PUBLIC COMPANY

THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 66, Bonham Street West, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of October, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of resolution will be proposed.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation at a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.
That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—
(a) In Article 65 the word "Five" shall be substituted for the word "Twenty."
(b) In Article 85 the word "Three" shall be substituted for the word "Ten."

NG LI HING,
General Manager,
Dated the 14th day of September, 1909. [1205]

INSURANCES

NOTICE

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1033]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1908 £19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital 3,275,000
Paid-up Capital 1,212,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds 3,204,753 7 10
The Underwritten AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]

TO LET

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [818]

TO LET

NO. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by Weinmann Ltd. for Tiffin Room.
Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT & Co.,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [871]

TO LET

NO. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Eight-Roomed House and Tennis Court.
Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
9, Peddar's Hill,
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [1073]

TO LET

FURNISHED, from first week in November, No. 3, Des Vaux Villas, Peak. Rent moderate.
Apply to—
H. W. D. SHALLARD, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [1255]

TO LET

NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PRUDER STREET.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [947]

TO LET

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1035]

TO LET

ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [911]

TO LET

2 ROOMS, on 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions, from 1st October next.
Apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [1171]

TO LET

NO. 158, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [1232]

TO LET

A T MAGAZINE GAP, Furnished or Unfurnished five-roomed house, from 1st November.
For Particulars apply to—
X. Y. Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1909. [1244]

TO LET

FOREIGN HOUSES, Nos. 9 and 9a, Wong Nei-Chong Road, facing Race Course.
Apply to—
GOH GUAN HIN,
64, Bonham Street West,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1909. [1237]

TO LET

TO LET

NO. 2, BELLIOS CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Out-house, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.
Apply to—
F. X. D'ALMEIDA & CASTRO,
35, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

TO LET

STORAGE
FOR CARGO, TIMBER, &c.
TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEER WALKER.
Also FOR SALE.
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 41,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.
For Particulars, apply to—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [196]

TO LET

GODOWNS, Nos. 93, 95 and 97, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [1264]

TO LET

A Suite of 3 ROOMS on Third Floor of "Hotel Mansions" with use of two Bath Rooms, suitable for Office or Living Rooms.
From 1st November next.
FIVE-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS. Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 55,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1909. [909]

TO LET

DUNHAYN, 35, ROBINSON ROAD, 52, CAIN ROAD.
Apply to—
HO U MING,
81, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1177]

TO LET

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.
No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [97]

TO LET

IN No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, OFFICES and GODOWN.
In No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Office, ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31, Wyndham Street.
DAVID SABSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [1054]

TO LET

NO. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.
PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co. known as 21, Whitefield, Shau-kuan Road.
PREMISES at SHAMSHU, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.
CLAVADEL, No. 105, Peak (furnished), till 31st December, 1909.

The EYRE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very large Garden.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well furnished, Show Rooms.
DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.
GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
HOUSES in BELLIOS TERRACE, Robinson Road, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.
FOR SALE—Two Acres, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1909. [100]

TO LET

NO. 26, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 ROOMS.
Apply to—
E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO,
14, Arbutnot Road,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [1036]

TO LET

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.
"ERANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.
Apply to—
ABRAHAMSON & CO.,
14, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1909. [399]

TO LET

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [98]

TO LET

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Trump) Lap Ping's Godown, East Point.
Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.
Apply to—
KAM FOCK,
No. 107, Wellington Street,
behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 " 3 " "
for 3 " 2 " "
W. M. DICKSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

TO LET

NEDELANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
ESTABLISHED 1824.
PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,745 (about £479,407)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Batavia, Sourabaya, Charbon, Padang, Medan, Deli, Palembang, Kotabradja, (Amboin) Bandjarmasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account—2 per cent. per annum on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [25]

TO LET

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers—
KONIGLICHE BREITENBURG (PREUSSISCHE) STAATSBANK Berlin.
DIETSCHE DISCOUNT-GESELLSCHAFT S. RUMCHOWSKY BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT BERLIN.
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO. METZLERSOHN & CO. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHNEN JACOB S. H. STEIN NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG, SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR., & CO. KÖLN. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON-AGENCY.
DIRECTOR DER DISCOUNT-GESELLSCHAFT.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
A. KOHN,
Manager,
Hongkong, 6th December, 1907. [24]

TO LET

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED " 1,125,000
PAID-UP " 562,500
RESERVE FUND " 250,000
BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months " 4 per cent.
For 6 " " 3½ per cent.
For 3 " " 3 per cent.
EVAN ORMISTON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23]

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai,

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be landed from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 29th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1909. [1251]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BELGHAVIA,"
Capt. Hildebrandt, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd October will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd October, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1909. [1247]

S.S. "SYDNEY"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London at "Frederic Morel" and "Vile de Cete" in connection with above Steamers are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, at 3 P.M., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter after the Goods have been examined on MONDAY, the 4th Oct. at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th Oct. or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 20th inst. at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMBERLIN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1909. [2]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "GAZIER,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th Oct., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Oct. at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1909. [1253]

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES for undertaking BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OUTRAGE" (712 tons, 700 H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.

Short Notice.

1805

DR. COOK'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

HIS EQUIPMENT.

Further light on Dr. Cook's Polar expedition is afforded by Mr. John Bradley, the owner of the vessel which carried the expedition to Anaktok, and by Mr. Franko, who was the only member of the crew to remain with Dr. Cook when the vessel returned, but was left behind by Dr. Cook on starting some six months later. Mr. Bradley declares that he spent thousands of dollars on the equipment of the expedition, and that three years supplies were landed at Anaktok, including 4 tons of coal, large quantities of pemmican, sugar, tea, coffee, biscuits, dried meats, hickory wood for making sledges, hardware and cooking utensils, 10,000 boxes of matches, 120,000 tins of food, 150 gallons of alcohol, barrels of rice and flour, and guns, axes, knives, and trinkets as gifts for the Eskimos. Dr. Cook also had a valuable sextant made of aluminum, several compasses, an artificial horizon, barometer, thermometer charts, &c. As for the sledge with which the preparations were made, that was, according to Mr. Bradley, in order to forestall Commander Peary, who was then gathering money for a similar expedition, and to escape charges of cowardice should conditions have been found unfavorable for the enterprise. Even the Captain of Mr. Bradley's ship—Mr. Moses Bartlett, who had been first officer in Commander Peary's ship, the "Hesperus"—was not admitted into the little colony of Eskimos, the abundance of fish and game, the favorable state of the ice, and the ideal weather made Dr. Cook decide to make the attempt.

Mr. Bradley also notes that Dr. Cook in his choice of season, in not leaving the ship frozen in the ice, and in keeping away from the eastern ice-fields from the Bohring Sea, differed from other explorers. He adds that by means of a collapsible canvas boat, which could be used as a tent at night, Dr. Cook was able to cross the lanes of water obstructing his course. As for the speed of his journey, Mr. Bradley reckons that there were 350 miles to be covered from March 17 to April 21, and declares that his sledges can easily cover 60 miles a day over reasonably good ice. Finally he points to the fact that Dr. Cook was beloved and trusted by the Eskimos, whose language he can speak, and that he had an abundance of things which are dear to the heart of the Eskimo.

Mr. Franko, the steward on board Mr. Bradley's ship, is full of admiration for Dr. Cook's ability, describes how they constructed a hut at Anaktok out of specially-constructed boxes containing supplies, how carefully sledges were built and the dogs trained, and how the frozen ship of the Eskimos was won. He says that Dr. Cook started out for the Pole with 900 lb. of pemmican for his party, and 17,000 lb. of walrus meat for the dogs, some of which had been driven 60 miles a day in preliminary expeditions.

"THE TIMES" on DR. COOK'S CLAIM.
The enthusiastic and honorable reception which has been accorded to Dr. Cook by the King and people of Denmark will be viewed by the Times as, with appropriate sympathy in every civilized country. The scrutiny of science is necessary, very exacting, and it is inevitable that such a scrutiny should be made. The records of his journey for scientific examination, there can be no final acceptance of his claim to have reached the North Pole in the spring of last year. It is, in fact, a story of his expedition, with its detailed geographical and meteorological records, in a book which he hopes soon to have ready. As for his original notes, maps, and instruments, which are obviously of the highest importance as supplying indispensable evidence of his route and the furthest point attained, these were left in Greenland for direct shipment to the United States. It is clear, therefore, that full verification of the claims of Dr. Cook must be postponed for some little time; and it will be hoped very sincerely that no accident will happen to the papers or the voyage to these vital credentials of success.

Until a satisfactory light-heartedness is given for the fullest possible trial of Dr. Cook's claims at the unprejudiced bar of science, they must inevitably be viewed with a certain reservation of judgment, and even with some degree of skepticism. But until Dr. Cook's evidence can be tested, the prevailing attitude among fair-minded men must be one of willingness to credit his story. Besides the high honor which he has already received in Copenhagen, messages of congratulation have been despatched to him by the geographical societies of many nations; and his scientific recognition already accorded him by the public has been a hundredfold.

Such slight additional light as has been thrown on Dr. Cook's story since his landing at Copenhagen tends to support the genuineness of his claim. One of the most definite points which excited criticism in his first published narrative was the statement that he had reached a temperature of minus 83 degrees Centigrade, one which there is reason to believe that no thermometer yet constructed for outdoor work is capable of registering. Dr. Cook now explains this statement as being based on a mistake in transmission for 35 degrees Fahrenheit, which materially alters the case. We publish to-day a letter in which Mr. Bartlett, who completed the post of physician to the "Discovery" expedition in the Antarctic, both comments on the improbability of the statement as it was originally published and draws attention to a further difficulty. He argues that at the time of year when Dr. Cook claims to have reached the Pole, and in the atmospheric conditions which he states to have prevailed, the image of the sun would have been so much distorted by refraction that it would not have been possible for him to determine his position with the certainty he claims. For these and other reasons, it must at present be regarded as quite conceivable that Dr. Cook's conviction that he reached the Pole is genuine, but mistaken. Until the evidence of instruments, daily notes, and photographs is forthcoming it is of comparatively little use to canvass the various minor points on which Dr. Cook's account keeps silence, when in the opinion of other Arctic travellers, it would be naturally have something to record. Skepticism in regard to Dr. Cook's claim is by no means even-credited by his own countrymen. He is not reached the top of Mount McKinley, in Alaska—the exploit on which his popular fame has hitherto chiefly rested.

Our Correspondent in Copenhagen testifies to the strong impression of candour and genuineness which he has produced alike on Arctic explorers of much experience and the journalists who subjected him to a searching examination. Not too much emphasis can fairly be laid upon the vague and rhetorical style in which his brief published narrative was couched. The American public is accustomed to the favour of this kind of descriptive writing, and obtains it, in many cases, even from responsible men of science. The vagueness of Dr. Cook's

description is by no means necessarily an indication of the same quality in his scientific observations.

CHINA—QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ANHUI MINING CONCESSION.

Sir G. Parker (Graveland, Opp.), on behalf of Mr. R. Guinness (Shoreditch, Haggerston, Opp.), asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that the value of the ore in sight of the Anhui mining concession with the London and China Syndicate had been valued at upwards of £235,000 by a competent firm of surveyors, and that the Imperial Chinese Government, having retarded the development of that property, was now offering £50,000 to buy out the concession; and what action his Majesty's Government proposed to take either by suggesting arbitration or by pressing the Chinese Government to fulfil its obligations, to ensure that the rights of British subjects which had already been acknowledged by his Majesty's Ministers in China shall be duly safeguarded.

Sir E. Grey.—I have been informed by the London and China Syndicate that the ore in sight has been valued at upwards of £235,000, but I am not in a position to say whether this statement is accurate or not. It is the case of the Chinese Government have made an offer of £50,000 to buy out the concession. The matter is under consideration.

Sir G. Parker.—Does the right hon. gentleman consider that it is a question of the exact amount of the value of the ore or of the rights of the company being interfered with by the Chinese Government, and does he not consider it to be the duty of his Majesty's Government to protect the rights of British subjects in China?

Sir E. Grey.—It is not a question of the value of the ore, but of the rights, and the rights are not quite so simple as would appear.

Mr. Keir Hardie (Mersey, Tyndal, Lab.).—Can the right hon. gentleman say how much this syndicate has paid for these rights?

Sir E. Grey.—No, Sir. That is covered by the supplementary answer which I have given.

Sir G. Parker.—May we assume that his Majesty's Government is making inquiry for the purpose of protecting the rights of British subjects of that protection is their duty?

Sir E. Grey.—The case has been under consideration for a long time, and in my opinion it is one which ought to be settled by a compromise. The negotiations have not yet reached any result.

Mr. Macdonell (Donagh, S. Nat.).—Will the right hon. gentleman take care to inform the House what was the original sum paid by this company for this concession?

Sir E. Grey.—It would not be necessary to go into details of that kind if the matter were settled by agreement.

Lord de Buns (Lancashire, N. Chorley, Opp.).—Is it not a fact that this company has already spent more money in developing the mines than the Chinese Government have offered?

Sir E. Grey.—I am not aware that that is a fact, and with regard to the question of rights, it must be borne in mind that the Chinese Government have put forward certain contents in their own ideas as to whether the obligations of the company have been fulfilled or not, and that is a matter for discussion.

Mr. Macdonell.—Who are the directors of the company?

The Speaker.—The hon. member must give notice of that question.

CHINESE PORT.

In the House of Commons on 30th ult. Mr. Fell (Great Yarmouth, Opp.) asked the President of the Local Government Board if the shipment of Chinese pork had been passed by the inspectors, and if he had received any report from the inspectors of the condition of the pork.

Mr. Burns (Battersea, A.)—A small proportion only of the consignment of Chinese pigs has been examined to present, as the examination is only made in the cases where they are required for trade purposes. Any case of complaint has been presented by the medical officer of health for the City on the subject, and the time has not yet arrived when a general report could be made.

Mr. Fell.—Can the right hon. gentleman say how many tons have been passed through, and whether this is going into consumption without any report being made to the Local Government Board?

Mr. Burns.—Not many tons have been passed into consumption. It is all in cold storage. I have two officers engaged in special examination on behalf of the Board, and the chief medical officer of the Port Sanitary Authority, with his staff is giving special attention to the matter.

An Hon. Member.—Does the Merchandise Marks Act apply?

Mr. Burns.—No, and if the hon. member had seen these pigs, as I have on several occasions, I do not think he would want it applied.

Mr. C. G. Smith (Limerick, W. Nat.).—Would this be sold as Chinese pork and labelled as such?

Mr. Burns.—Like all other pork, it will be sold as pork. If it is good, it will be sold as pork. If it is bad, the officers will condemn it.

On Monday, September 6th, in reply to Mr. Fell (Great Yarmouth, Opp.) and Mr. O'Shaughnessy (Limerick, N.).

Mr. Burns (Battersea) said—As I stated in answer to a question on August 18th last, I caused inquiries to be made both of the importers and of the consul-General at Hankow. The latter reported that the animals exported were "entirely" different from the ordinary scavenger pig, and were of a special breed bred on rice in the valley of the Yangtze. This agrees with the statements made by the importers.

The consul-General further stated, on the authority of the doctor who inspected the carcasses before shipment, that the handling of the animals were satisfactory. I have no power to prevent the entry into this country of entire carcasses of pigs from any source which on examination at the port of entry are found to be sound and free from disease. I doubt whether there would be any advantage as regards public health in requiring a declaration as to the country of origin in the case of meat derived from carcasses which have satisfied the requirements of the Foreign Meat and Unsound Food Regulations.

Mr. Burns (Montgomery Boroughs, Min.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that every pig in the East that was intended for food was always certified as being an exceptionally clean feeder.

Mr. Burns had not been to that portion of the world, but assumed that the hon. member spoke with some authority.

THE OPTIC TRADE.

The following extract from the Times Parliamentary reports amplifies the information telegraphed about three weeks ago.

might hamper the Government in its efforts to assist China, the Secretary of State would take steps to prevent any new opium farm contract being entered into in Hongkong.

Colonel Seely (No. 10, St. James's, S.E., Radcliffe, Min.).—Do I understand that the policy of his Majesty's Government differs from that of the Chinese Government, which is the suppression of the use of opium?

Colonel Seely.—Oh, no. We hope to co-operate with China in every possible manner in stopping the consumption of opium.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any proposal had been received from the American Government for a conference at the Hague on the opium question; and, if so, what reply had been sent.

Mr. McKinnon Wood (Glasgow, St. Rollox, Min.), who replied, said—The answer is in the negative.

CHINESE POPPY CULTIVATION.
Mr. Rees (Montgomery Boroughs, Min.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Consul-General at Szechuan informed the International Opium Commission that no trustworthy statistics existed as to the acreage under the poppy in China; and whether, if so, the British Government intended to adhere to the policy of the fulfilment of which by China, in the absence of trustworthy statistics, could not be ascertained or assumed.

Sir E. Grey (Northumberland, Englist.).—We have no information to this effect, but the reports recently received from our Consul officers in China tend to show that the Chinese Government are both energetic and sincere in their attempts to suppress the cultivation of the poppy in China. Full reports of the proceedings of the International Opium Commission are now on their way home and will shortly be laid on the table of the House.

MEMORIAL TO DR. DALCACA.
Mr. James (L. Walthamstow) asked the Under Secretary for India whether his Majesty's Government proposed to take any practical step to show their appreciation of the self-sacrifice of Dr. Dalca.

The Master of Elibank (Under Secretary for India) said—I have already expressed to the House on behalf of the Government their deep appreciation of Dr. Dalca's heroic action, and explained that the circumstances of the case are such that appreciation could not appropriately be made by a money grant to his surviving relatives. I am now glad that the Government of Bombay have been authorized to contribute from public funds a sum of £200 to a memorial for which subscriptions are being collected in Bombay. (Cheers.)

WEATHER REPORT.
The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:
On the 29th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen quickly in N.E. Japan, depression having moved away over the Pacific.
The depression lying over the Yangtze valley yesterday has reached the neighbourhood of Korea Straits.
Pressure has increased over Central China, and given way over S. China, Tongking and the Philippines.
A depression which appears to have developed in the neighbourhood of the Farallones, is moving up the Gulf of Tongking.
The Philippine observations indicate the existence of a depression over the Pacific to the S.E. of Luzon.
Pressure is highest over N.W. China. Moderate to fresh N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.05 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
E. winds, moderate; rain, showers.
N.E. winds, moderate.
S.W. winds, fresh.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.

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MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

Tons. Reg.		
"PRINCESS ALICE"	10,911	ON MARCH 23RD.
Capt. P. Grosch		
"KLEIST"	9,000	ON APRIL 6TH.
Capt. O. Fahrenke		
"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,630	ON APRIL 20TH.
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1226]

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SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

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THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kong Maru" and "Saiko Maru" (2377 tons each) as follows:—

Leave—Shanghai (Steamer) Thursday
Arrive—Dairen Saturday or Sunday
Leave—Dairen Monday or Tuesday
Arrive—Mukden Friday
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Arrive—Changchun Sunday
Leave—Changchun Monday
Arrive—Harbin (Russian Train) Wednesday
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State Express for Moscow.
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State Express from St. Pet'g.
Express from Moscow.
Wagon-Lits from Moscow.

Leave—Harbin 9 a.m.
Arrive—Changchun 6 p.m.
Leave—Mukden 2.10 a.m.
Arrive—Dairen 2.30 a.m.
Leave—Dairen (Steamer) 12.30 p.m.
Arrive—Shanghai afternoon

*Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA. A.S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	HIMALAYA	Noon, 30th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 2nd Oct.	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE	About 6th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, MOJI, PALERMO and KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	Capt. J. B. Fergusson	About 9th Oct.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 30th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NEWCHANG	"LUCHOW"	On 2nd Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 3rd Oct., 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 5th Oct., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 5th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 7th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"ZAMBOANGA"	On 10th Oct., 4 P.M.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th Nov., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

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HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 1st Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 3rd Oct., at Noon.
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 5th Oct., at 1 P.M.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1909.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, DANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN and BALIC PORTS	"CATHAY"	1st October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	"PEKING"	About 12th October.
MARSHALLS, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and BALIC PORTS	"TRANQUEBAR"	Middle of November.

For Further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 27th September, 1909.

MELOHRS & CO.,

AGENTS.

6

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 1st Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"CHOYSANG"	Sunday, 3rd Oct., 11 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"FOOSHING"	Tuesday, 5th Oct., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 5th Oct., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 8th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 13th Oct., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 16th Oct., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOSHANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe, these vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofo, Tientsin and Newchwang

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabia and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILEZIA ... 19th Oct.	S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ ... 4th Oct.
S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 21st Oct.	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILVIA ... 1st Nov.	S.S. NICOEMEDIA ... 13th Oct.
S.S. SUEVIA ... 17th Nov.	FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG:
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 18th Nov.	S.S. AMBERIA ... 17th Oct.
S.S. SIBIRIA ... 1st Dec.	FOR ANTWERP & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... 15th Dec.	S.S. LIBERIA ... 31st Oct.
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 23rd Dec.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 6th Nov.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 20th September, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 6000 tons gross	Sail Oct. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. MANSU MARU ... 5000 "	Doa. 10th, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU ... 6000 "	Febr. 5th, 1910, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1909.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yokohama Building.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao.	6,500	WED. DAY, 13th Oct., at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU, Capt. J. Dring.	6,500	WED. DAY, 27th Oct., at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato.	7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hara.	8,000	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler.	6,000	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine.	5,000	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	TAKASAKI MARU, Capt. A. Mooker.	5,000	THURSDAY, 30th September, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen.	6,500	FRIDAY, 1st Oct., at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	TOKYO MARU, Capt. S. Smith.	4,500	SATURDAY, 2nd October, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser.	9,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Oct., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi.	6,000	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s NEWLY BUILT 9,000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

MIYASAKI MARU (Capt. T. MURAY)	About Wed. 20th Oct.
KITANO MARU (Capt. F. R. COPE)	About Wed. 17th Nov.
HIRANO MARU (Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wed. 15th Dec.
KAMO MARU (Capt. F. L. SOMMER)	About Wed. 12th Jan.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,

MANAGER.

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CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
BUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 1st Oct., 5 P.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 9th Oct., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Hongkong, 29th September, 1909.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—

16, DES VOGES ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office.

14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSPOIN AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	CONNECTING STEAMERS FROM COLOMBO TO MARSEILLES & LONDON	TONS	LEAVE MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	LEAVE LONDON (Plymouth 1 day later)
ARCADIA	7000	February 5	MANTUA	11000	March 5	March 11
ASSAYE	7500	February 19	CHINA	8000	March 19	March 25
DELTA	8000	March 5	MAIWA	11000	April 2	April 8
MACEDONIA	10500	March 19	calling at Bombay		April 16	April 22
DEVANHA	8000	April 2	MONGOLIA	10500	April 30	May 6
ASSAYE	8000	April 16	MARMORA	10500	May 14	May 20
DELTA	7500	April 30	MOREA	11000	May 28	June 3
DELHI	8000	May 14	MOOLTAN	10000	June 12	June 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £74.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £48.8 " £72.12 " £97.4 " "

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:—

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	TONNAGE	LEAVE HONGKONG	LEAVE LONDON
SYRIA	6000	January about	26 March about
SUMATRA	6000	February about	9 March about
NYANZA	4600	February about	23 April about
SUNDA	4600	March about	23 May about
MAITA	6000	April about	20 June about
SARDINIA	6570	May about	4 July about
NORE	6700	May about	18 July about

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES, FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £50.00 SINGLE £82.10 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £38.10 " £57.4 " "

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

1076] E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago.) Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto.	6,178	SATURDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.
	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson.	4,416	SATURDAY, 23rd Oct., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA.	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW, & AMOY	"BOSHU MARU" Capt. K. SUGI.	FRIDAY, 1st October, at 10 A.M.
TAMBUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI.	SUNDAY, 3rd October, at 10 A.M.

A Special Reduction of 20 per cent. on 1st and 2nd Class Fares to Foochow will be made during the month of September.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BOSHUN MARU" have First Class Cabin AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

877] T. ARIMA,

MANAGER

BETTER THAN COPAIBA

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Co. CHIMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innocuous remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The capsules, unlike Copalins, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the chronic cases

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from oppression in breathing, BRONCHITIS and BRONCHOPNEUMONIA, and DIFFICULTY IN EXPIRATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

Grimault & Co., PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

COAL.

BUNKER COAL can now be supplied

